

Introduction to Evidence Based Public Health Information Resources

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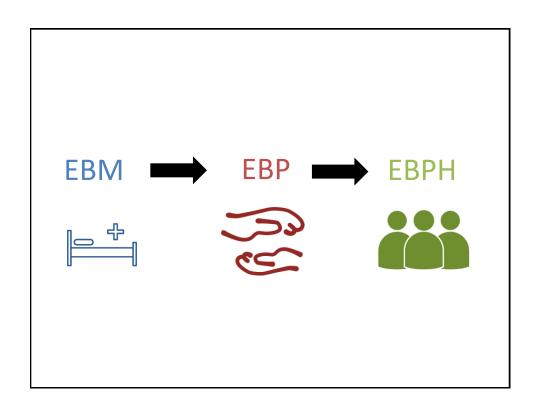
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Office of Research Services National Institutes of Health U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Research Services Objectives

- Define evidence-based medicine, evidence-based practice and evidence-based public health (EBPH)
- · Outline the unique characteristics of EBPH
- · Describe the EBPH Framework
- · Apply key concepts to searching and evaluating the public health literature
- · Identify resources that support best evidence research and practice





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Evidence-Based Medicine

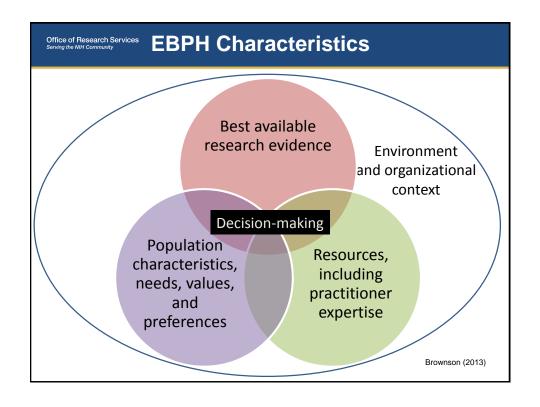
- Evidence-based medicine (EBM) involves conscientiously working with patients to help them resolve or cope with problems related to their physical, mental, and social health (Guyatt, Rennie, Meade, Cook, & American Medical Association., 2015).
- Evidence-based decision making grew out of a desire to move beyond "authority-based decision making," in which decisions were made by consensus, by anecdotal experience, or tradition (Gambrill, 2006).

Office of Research Services What is EBP?

- It did not take long for people to realize that the principles of EBM were equally applicable to other professions.
- So, evidence-based health care and evidence-based practice covers the full range of clinical applications of the evidence-based approach to patient care.
- EBP has been adopted by nurses, social workers, and policy analysts.
- And parts of EBP are embedded in the EBPH framework.

Guyatt, Rennie, Meade, Cook, & American Medical Association (2015)





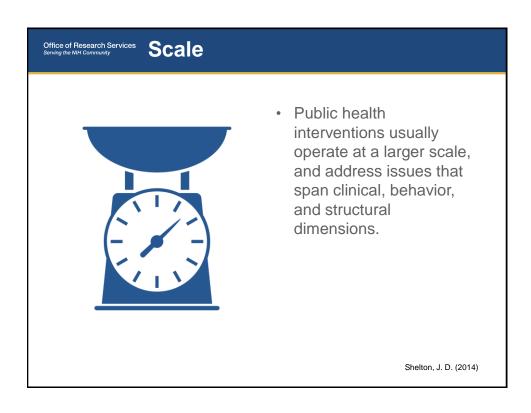
Office of Research Services EBN	/I & EBPH Differ	ences
Characteristics	ЕВМ	ЕВРН
Quality & volume of evidence	Experimental studies	Quasi-experimental studies
Time from intervention to outcome	shorter interval	longer interval
Training	more formal – certification required	less formal – no certification required*
Decision making	Individual (mostly)	Group (mostly)
		Jacobs, J. A., et al. (2012) Brownson, R. C. (2013)

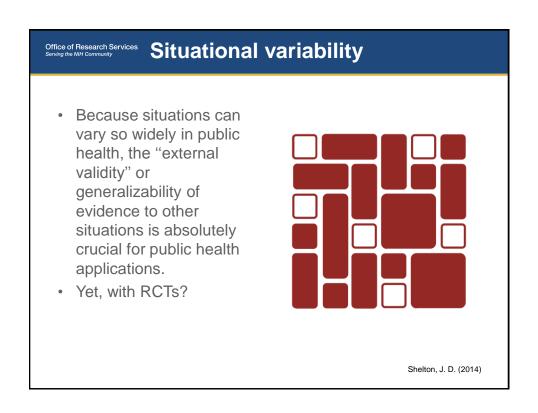
Public Health Practice

What makes public health interventions different from medical interventions?

Scale
Situational variability
Complexity of the intervention

Shelton, J. D. (2014)



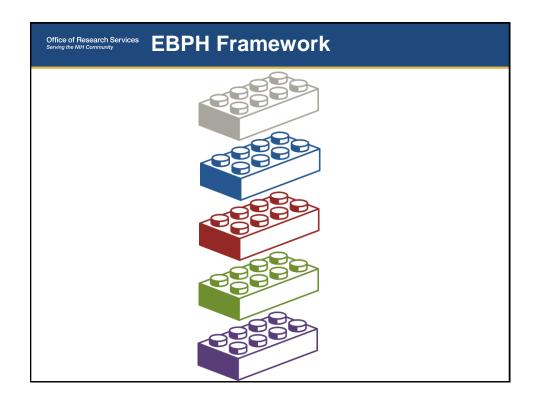


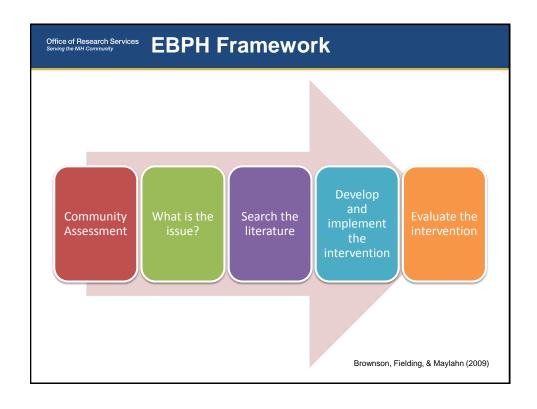
• What is the best set of interventions settings? • How should the interventions be organized and delivered within existing systems?

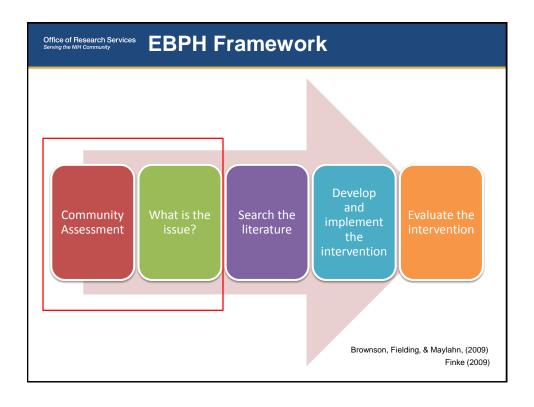
Shelton, J. D. (2014)

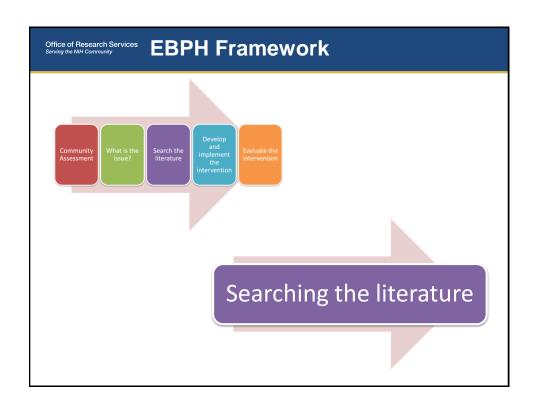
What will make the

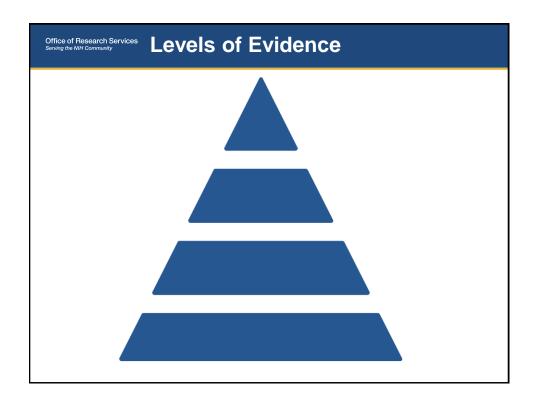
intervention sustainable?

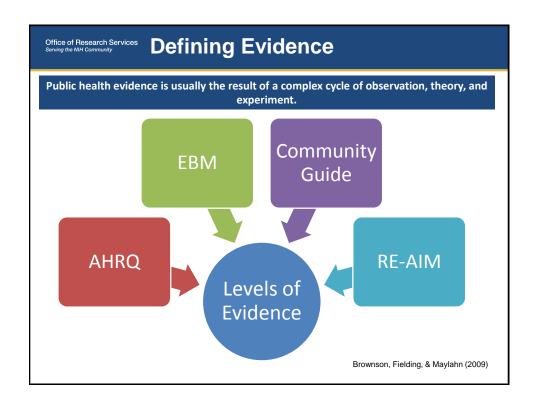


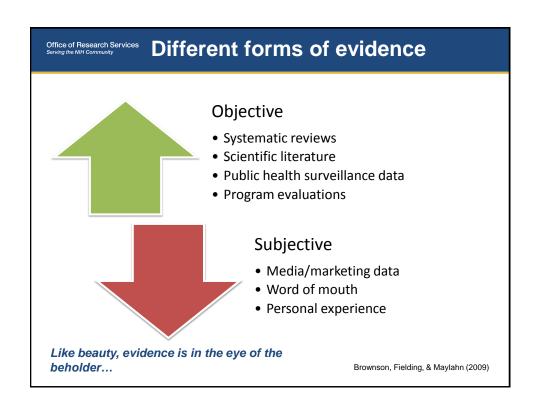




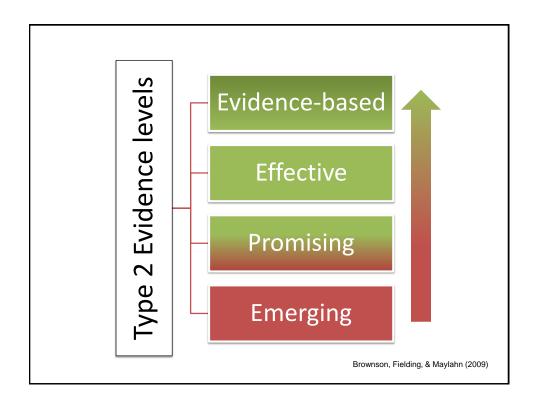








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Character	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Typical data/ relationship	Size and strength of preventable Risk or disease relationship	Relative effectiveness of intervention	Information on the adaptation and translation of an effective intervention
Common setting	Clinic or controlled community setting	Socially intact groups or community wide	Socially intact groups or community wide
Example	Smoking causes lung cancer	Targeted campaign to reduce smoking	Understanding the implications of the intervention to particular segments
Quantity	More	Less	Less
Action	Something should be done	Implementing the intervention	How an intervention should be implemented



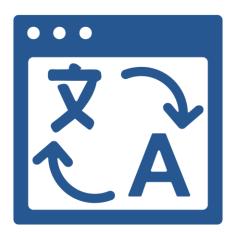
Office of Research Servi Serving the NIH Community	Emerging E	vidence	
Category	How established	Rigor	Examples
Emerging	 Ongoing work Practice based summaries Evaluation works in progress 	Formative evaluation data Potentially high-reaching Face value	 Evaluability assessments Pilot studies Projects funded by health foundations
		,	
		Brown	son, Fielding, & Maylahn (2009)

ffice of Research Service rving the NIH Community	* Promising	Evidence	
ategory	How established	Rigor	Examples
romising	Written program evaluation without formal peer review.	Cumulative evidence of effectiveness Formative evaluation data	 State or federal government reports (without peer review) Conference presentations
			presentations
		Brown	nson, Fielding, & Maylahn (2009

Category	How established	Rigor	Examples
Effective	Peer-review	 Based on study design and execution External validity Assessing risk or benefits Costs and costeffectiveness 	Articles in the scientific literature Research-tested intervention Programs Technical reports with peer review

Category	How established	Rigor	Examples
Evidence-based	Peer review via systematic or narrative review	 Based on study design and execution External validity Assessing risk or benefits Costs and costeffectiveness 	Community Guide Cochrane or Campbell reviews Narrative reviews based on published literature
		effectiveness	literature

Finding the Evidence



- 1. Frame research question
- Select databases, websites, and other sources
- 3. Choose a search strategy
- Apply a methodological standards for evaluating a study's scientific quality
- Perform the review so that it can be reproduced by others
- 6. Synthesizing the results

Fink, A. (2013)

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PICO Question

- Ask for specific knowledge to inform decisions or actions, and have four essential components:
 - P: The patient, the population, or the problem.
 - I: The intervention, exposure, or test.
 - C: The comparison intervention, exposure, or test (if relevant).
 - O: The outcome of importance, including time (if relevant).

Straus (2011)

PICO Questions: The P

- What is the relevant population?
- What are the relevant characteristics for your population?
- This should be defined in terms of health condition, age, gender, ethnic background, comorbidities, and socioeconomic status.
- Examples of strong population component include:
 - · Homeless male clients diagnosed with PTSD.
 - · Hispanic adolescents residing in single-parent households.

Falzon (2010) Flanagan (2014)

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PICO Questions: The I

- The interventions or exposures:
 - An intervention might be therapeutic, diagnostic, or administrative.
 - Exposure refers to something that is happening unintentionally but is having an effect on health.
- Again, this should be as detailed as possible.

Falzon (2010)

Flanagan (2014)

PICO Questions: The C

- What is the intervention being compared to?
- Example: interventions to reduce smoking rates health education programs vs. smoking bans
- Considering these different comparators ensures that the chosen comparison is appropriate to the population.

Falzon (2010) Flanagan (2014)

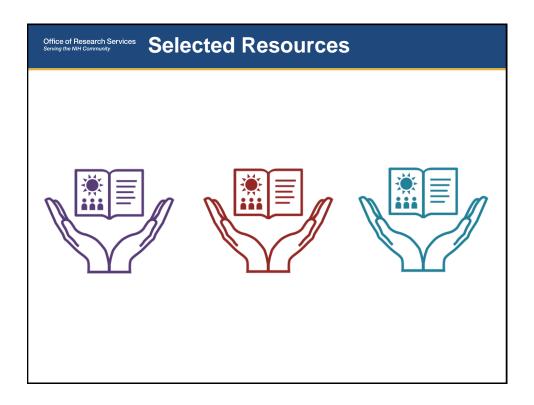
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PICO Questions: The O

- What are the population-relevant consequences of the exposures in which we are interested?
- What can I hope to accomplish, measure, improve, or affect?
- We may also be interested in the consequences to society, including cost or resource use.
- It may also be important to specify the period of interest.

Falzon (2010)

Flanagan (2014)



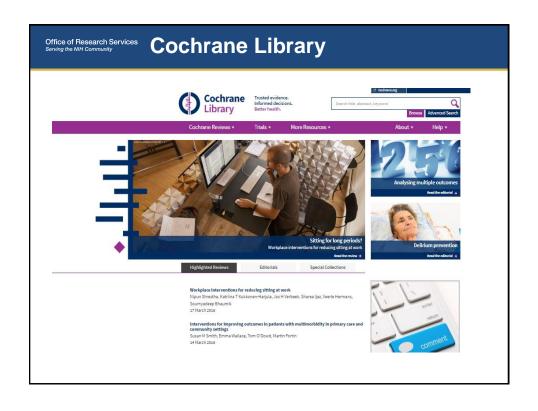
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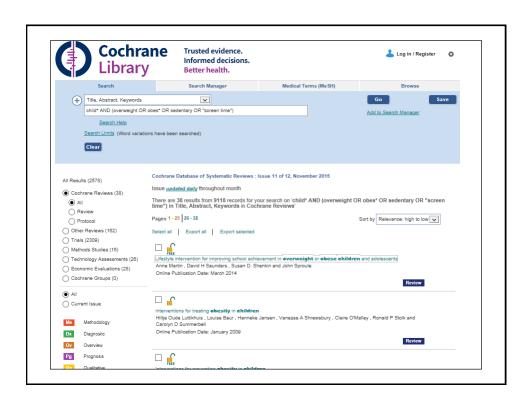
Public Health Information Sources

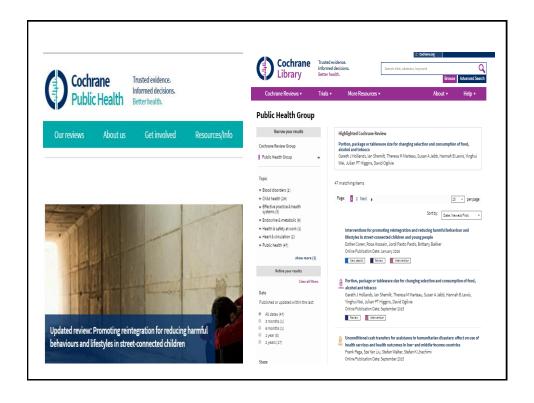
- > Journal Literature
- **Books**
- Conference Proceedings & Abstracts
- Dissertations & Theses
- > Health Impact Assessments
- > Government Reports
- Policy Statements, Laws & Regulations

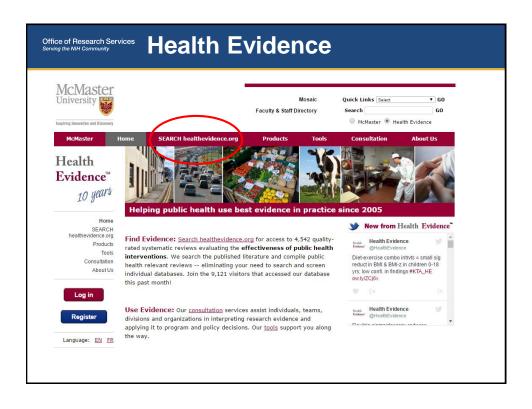
- > Surveillance Data
- Newsletters
- > Teleconferences & Webcasts
- > Alert Systems
- > Listservs
- > Internet Sources
- Expert Knowledge & Opinion
- > Grey Literature

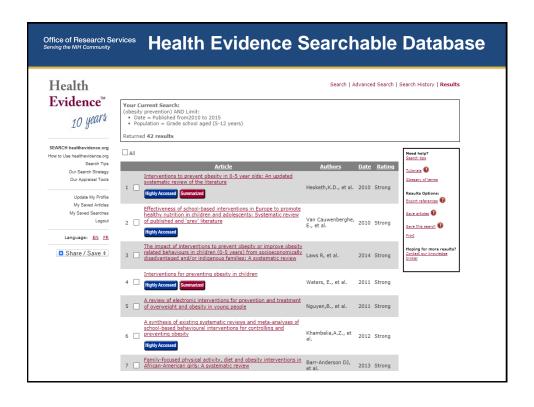
Office of Research Services Public Health Evidence Sources
□Systematic Reviews
☐ Evidence Based Guidelines
☐ Pre-formulated Searches
☐ Best and Model Practices
☐ Bibliographic Databases
☐ Public Health Journals
☐ Health Data and Statistics
☐ Legislation and Policy

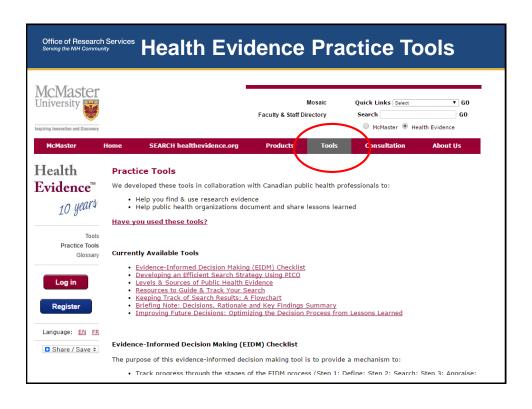




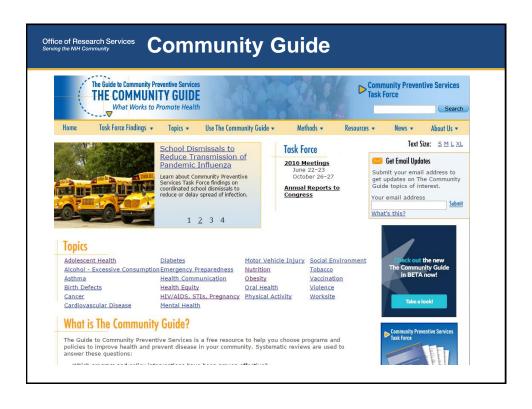




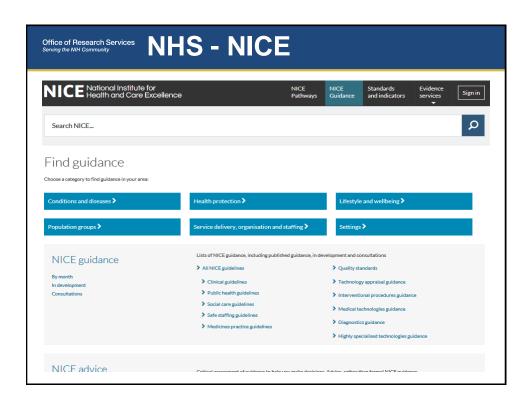




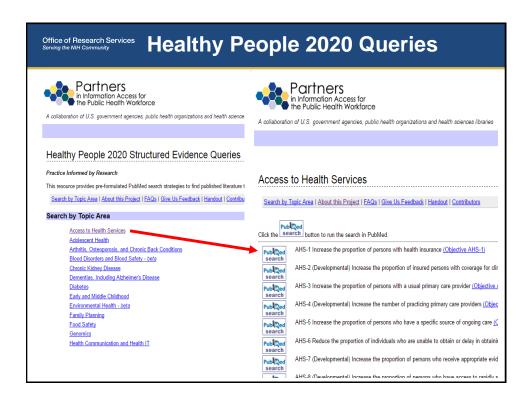
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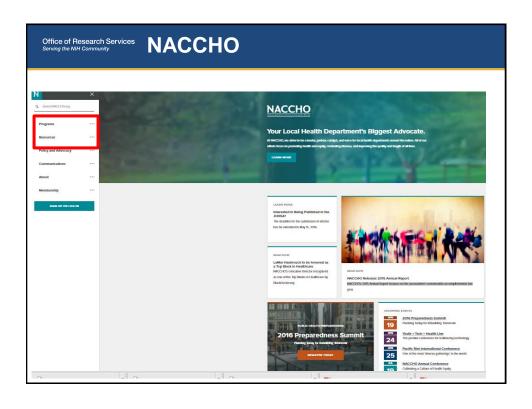




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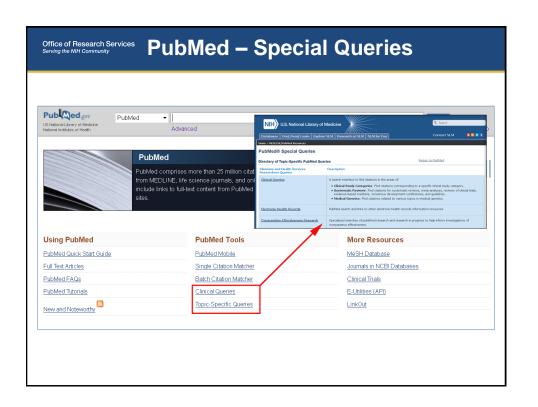


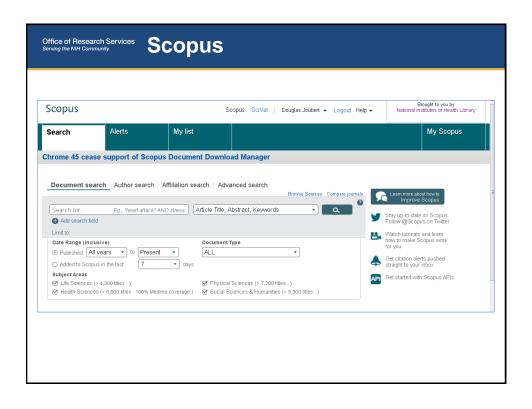
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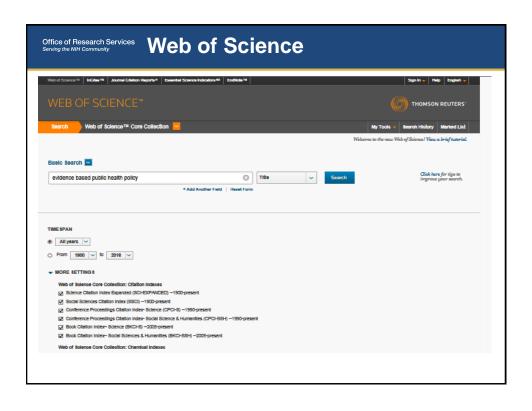




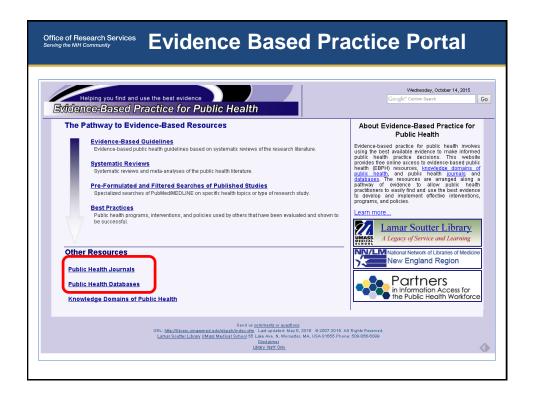
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Health Impact Assessment Sites

- Dannenberg AL, Bhatia R, Cole BL, et al. <u>Use of health impact assessment in the U.S.</u>: 27 case studies, 1999–2007.Am J Prev Med 2008;34(3):241–256.
- CDC Healthy Places Health Impact Assessment
- Health Impact Project PEW Trust
- International Health Impact Assessment Consortium
- World Health Organization Health Impact Assessment
- <u>UCLA HIA Clearinghouse Learning & Info Center</u>

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Policy Centers

- Academy Health Health policy information on the evolving health system.
- <u>Center for Health Care Strategies</u> Health policy resource center information on access, quality and cost-effectiveness in publicly financed health care.
- Commonwealth Fund Access independent research on health care issues and health care practice and policy.
- Global Health Policy Research Network Research on high-priority global health policy issues
- Kaiser Family Foundation Health and Law Policy research and analysis, and indepth health policy news coverage.
- <u>National Health Policy Forum</u> Health policy information for federal health policy staff featuring basic education on specific policies, programs, and issues, to complex analyses of the health care system, including information from important research studies, demonstrations, and innovative community efforts.
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Information and funding for research and programs to build a Culture of Health.
- PH Partners Legislation and Policy Resources to support legislation and policy at the state and federal levels.

Social Media and Blogs

